

VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. MARSHALL TO GO ON MOTOR TRIP

Will Take Parents of Mrs. Marshall to Baltimore Tomorrow to Spend Day.

JAPANESE ATTACHE RETURNS

Minister From China and Mrs. Wellington Koo Going to Buena Vista, Pa.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Kinsey, of Arizona, who are their guests, will motor to Baltimore tomorrow to spend the day.

The Minister from China and Mrs. Wellington Koo, with their baby son, will leave the city tomorrow and motor to Buena Vista, Pa., where they have taken a cottage for the summer.

The minister expects to return to town after establishing his family in their summer quarters, but will spend the week ends at the mountain resort.

Hiroshi Saito, third secretary of the Japanese embassy, who accompanied the retiring Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Chinda to New York last week, has returned to Washington.

Mr. Saito expects to spend most of the summer in Washington, as will Colonel Itami, military attaché of the legation, and Madame Itami, and the other members of the legation staff.

John H. Clapp and Edward S. Dove are taking an extended motor trip in the North. They are stopping in Manchester, Vt., for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Harper announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeleine Adell Harper, to Oscar W. Mansfield, of this city.

Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, wife of Capt. Eberle, superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, will spend the month of August in Atlantic City.

A. Mitchell Paine, of St. Louis, accompanied by Rola S. Paine, arrived in Washington yesterday for a few days, and is stopping at the Shoreham.

Others at the Shoreham are A. J. Crane, of Chicago, and George W. Altridge, of Yonkers, N. Y.

To Visit His Family.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, who has been in command of the United States naval forces operating in Haiti, expects to pass some time in Newport with his wife and his daughter, Miss Margaret Caperton, before he goes to the Pacific coast to take command of a fleet of ships with the rank of admiral. Mrs. Caperton and Miss Caperton have spent the past several seasons at Newport.

Mr. Richard H. Townsend left Washington yesterday for the White Sulphur Springs, where she will remain for several weeks.

William D. Sullivan and family, of Boston, have motored down to Washington, and are stopping at the Shoreham.

Mr. and Mrs. Short A. Willis are in New York for a short stay, and are at the Majestic.

Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, and Mrs. Garrison were the honor guests at a dinner which Emilie Thiele, of New York, gave last night at the Essex and Sussex in spring lake, N. J.

Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, who is in New York, will join her children in Bar Harbor at the end of the week.

Lieut. Theodore Wilkinson, U. S. N., who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson, in Newport, returned to Washington this morning.

Senator Colt in New York.

Senator LeBaron Colt, of Rhode Island is at the Plaza in New York for a short stay.

Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Harris have gone to Narragansett Pier to spend the season.

Among the prominent New Yorkers arriving at the Shoreham yesterday were Malcolm R. McAdoe, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Reardon.

Mrs. Herbert Shuman who is visiting Mrs. William D. Johnston in Newport, entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Hill Top Inn. The guests, besides Mrs. Johnston, included Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Henry F. Godfrey, Mrs. Arthur Graham Glasgow, Miss Julia E. Berwind, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Burke-Roché, Mrs. William B. Caperton, Miss Lola Robinson, Miss de Barril, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly.

Goes to Boston.

Mrs. Shouse, wife of Congressman Joubert Shouse left Washington this morning for Boston. She will return on Tuesday.

Mrs. Albert Livingston Stavelly, wife of Dr. Stavelly, has gone to Alabama to remain until fall.

Mrs. Charles Sturtevant has gone to Haven, Me., to spend the season. Mr. Sturtevant will join her there about the middle of August.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker were guests of Judge and Mrs. Timothy T. Ansberry at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club last evening. Others in the party were Senator and Mrs. Pomeroy, Senator and Mrs. James, Senator and Mrs. Harding, Congressman and Mrs. James E. Mann, Congressman and Mrs. Ira C. Gray, the Chief Counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Folk, Mr. and Mrs. Cone Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hampton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Ellis, Maj. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. Joseph Hanigson, Col. W. W. Hart and Ashton G. Clapham.

Col. Eduardo Raybaud, military attaché of the Argentine embassy, and Mrs. Raybaud will leave Washington the latter part of the month to accompany their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Abel V. Ezeiza, to New York, where they will sail for Argentina.

Mrs. Celestine Rustle gave a tea for the benefit of the crippled French soldiers at her home, Mare Vista, at Bar Harbor, yesterday, and by the sale of tea and fancy articles realized \$200, which will be turned over to the cause.

BUFFALO WILL FETE CAPITAL VISITORS

Series of Entertainments Is Planned for Congressional Delegation There.

Prominent citizens of Buffalo are arranging a series of entertainments in honor of the delegation of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which left Washington last evening to attend the meeting in Buffalo in connection with the Niagara Power Commission.

In the party were Congressman and Mrs. Cyrus Cline, Congressman and Mrs. J. Willard Ragsdale, Congressman and Mrs. John J. Rogers, Congressman and Mrs. Clarence B. Miller, Congressman and Mrs. Luther Mott, Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, Congressman William S. Goodwin, Congressman Lyron H. Harrison, Congressman Charles Bennett Smith, Congressman George Huddleson, Congressman Joseph B. Thompson, Congressman George B. Ross, Congressman Henry W. Temple, and Bennett C. Clark.

Congressman Henry D. Flood was unable to accompany the delegation.

Mrs. Gayler, wife of Civil Engineer Ernest R. Gayler, U. S. N., will leave Washington at the end of this month to spend the summer with her mother in Alabama.

Mrs. Furer, wife of Naval Constructor J. A. Furer, will leave Washington tomorrow for Bridgeport, Conn., where she will remain until fall.

Here From Honolulu.

Mrs. M. S. Lyon, of Honolulu, accompanied by Mrs. H. S. Larson, of Chicago, has arrived in Washington for a short stay, and is at the Shoreham.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack has as her guest in Newport her niece, Miss Louise Harrington, of San Francisco.

Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey and Miss Juanita Humphrey are spending the summer on the New Jersey coast.

Major General Humphrey, U. S. N., retired, is at their apartment in the Wyoming.

Mrs. Archibald Grace and Miss Edith Grace have closed their house in Eleventh street and left Washington for the summer.

Miss Catherine Burdette, who has been visiting Mrs. R. King Stone at New Brunswick, N. J., will return to Washington on Monday to join her mother.

Mrs. C. C. Neale, Miss Burdette will spend the month of August at White Sulphur Springs, where she will be chaperoned by Mrs. Howard Hume.

Mrs. John Middleton will close her apartment at the Connecticut tomorrow and go to New Haven, Conn., for the rest of the summer.

Going to Plattsburg.

Charles Henry Stone will leave Washington shortly for Plattsburg, where he will spend four weeks in camp. Mrs. Stone and her daughter, Miss Alice Vail, who are now in Massachusetts, will join Mr. Stone at Plattsburg.

COLD LIGHT FOUND BY FRENCH ENGINEER

Paper Rolls May Be Substituted For Films By Taking Heat Rays Away.

PARIS, July 13.—The substitution of paper rolls for celluloid films in moving picture machines made possible by the new "cold" light discovered by the French engineer Dousaud, described to the Academy of Science by Prof. Branley, with whom Dousaud studied, is obtained by automatic separation of heat rays from luminous rays.

The quest of an absolutely pure light devoid of all heat long has been one of the great problems of modern physics. The electric light is the nearest approach to this ideal, but it is far from it.

Dousaud has been working on this problem for many years. The light obtained by his method is so intense that it is possible to throw images from newspaper illustrations, picture postcards and photographic prints on a screen even in a lighted room as clearly and sharply as if they were glass lantern slides.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Miller Reese Hutchinson, of Boston, Edison's chief engineer, said last night:

"If Dousaud has found out how to generate light without heat, the importance of his discovery cannot be exaggerated. Its use in moving pictures would be only a thousandth part of its scientific and industrial employment."

Dousaud has a fine reputation, but I should have to see his invention demonstrated before I could believe in it. Why, if all the energy of a dynamo could be converted into light, one small dynamo could light a whole city."

Mr. Hutchinson said that the substitution of paper for celluloid films in motion picture machines had been found impracticable thus far because the sprocket wheel moves so fast that the paper was torn. The expedient of making paper tough and nearly transparent by treatment with sulphuric acid has been tried without much success, he added.

In order not to burn the films, motion picture operators now use a water container to separate light and heat when they have to stop their machines to show one of the filmed photographs as a "still."

Women to Aid Hughes. Ways and means for helping to bring about the election of Charles Evans Hughes next November were discussed at a meeting of the Women's National Republican Club at the Willard Hotel yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Mrs. John A. Logan, honorary president, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker presided.

The club is to meet every Wednesday throughout the summer. It is stated, and it is planned to form branch organizations in every Congressional district in the country.

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HIGH COST OF FOOD AROUSES BRITONS

Board of Trade Committee Is Named to Study Cause of Increase.

LONDON, July 13.—Although food tickets are as yet unknown in England, the steady rise in the cost of foodstuffs and the reduced purchasing power of the sovereign spent on food has resulted in the appointment of a board of trade committee to investigate the causes of the rise in food prices. This is considered a step in the right direction, but it does not satisfy the Labor party. A demand that the government regulate prices by controlling shipping and freight, commandeering home-grown crops and controlling supplies from overseas, will form the main plank in the platform of the special trade union congress.

Prices vary so much in the different London boroughs that it is difficult to say what is the exact change in the cost of commodities of general consumption since the outbreak of the war, and the only practical method is to take the average rise in price in a large number of towns all over the country. This is the method employed by the working national committee, which has obtained some instructive figures regarding expenditure on food by the average family budgets collected by a board of trade inquiry in the summer of 1906.

According to the report the average weekly income of the families included is \$8.44 and the total expenditure on food is \$3.49, or 41 per cent of the family income.

Family Budget Rises. In July, 1914, a month before war broke out, the cost of the family budget rose from \$5.40 to \$6. When the war started it rose to \$6.98, but by August 25, 1914, it had dropped to \$6.66, and the family budget remained at this figure until the end of September, when it went up 12 cents and on December 1 rose to \$7.62.

Month by month from that date there has been a steady rise till today, when what cost \$5.04 in 1904 now costs the household \$12.72.

These figures show that since July, 1914, the purchasing power of \$4.99 spent on food has fallen to \$2.98. Bread, since May, has dropped 1 cent a loaf.

It must be remembered that the increases in sugar and tea are nearly wholly due to the extra duty. Since July, 1914, fresh butter has risen 25 per cent, fish, 10 per cent, eggs 25 per cent, and milk 7 per cent. Tinned meat, fish, fruit, and pears have all gone up 5 cents to 6 cents a pound, and the tinners rabbits have risen from 17 cents to 28 cents a pound.

A special trade union congress is to meet in London, and the first and most important item of its agenda will be the consideration of food and fuel prices. The matter has already been considered by the parliamentary committee of the congress, and the following resolution will be submitted to the delegates by that committee:

"That this congress expresses its conviction that the government should at once take steps to regulate the prices of foodstuffs and fuel, in order to prevent the exploitation of the working classes."

Want Government Control. It further expresses the conviction that such regulation can be properly enforced only by a Government department which will have power to commandeer food supplies and fuel and distribute them through municipalities or other elected bodies; and by

(1) The effective control of merchant shipping to provide the fixing of freight rates sufficient to meet increased costs without providing enormously increased profits for shipping companies;

(2) Steps to be taken to commandeer home grown crops, paying a fair price to farmers, but excluding speculation and exploitation. Further, action to be taken to obtain control of foreign and colonial supplies as may be necessary for the needs of the country;

(3) The amendment of the coal price limitation act fixing standard prices in various areas, by this means protecting the consumer against excessive prices imposed by coal owners and merchants attempting to evade the intention of the act.

Will Crooks, M. P., the one Labor member who is trusted and liked by all classes, says:

"If you take the industrial classes all through, I doubt whether you will find more than 25 per cent who have obtained any belief that the wages since the war began. Even these find the increase more than counterbalanced by the rise in prices. What must be the case with the other 75 per cent?"

Pensioners Hard Hit. "And remember what this number includes. You have all the old age pensioners, who are receiving what, after all, is nothing but a sort of grant in aid to be supplemented by the contributions of their friends. Now this is cut off in many cases, and they are left with prices practically double what they were at actual starvation."

"Then you have the dependents of our soldiers. The sustentation allowance has not increased since the war began. I had a friend, only the morning of a woman with nine children whose husband is at the front. She told me that twice her present allowance hardly kept her and her children from actual starvation."

"The people are very good about it," added Mr. Crooks. "They put it down to the war, and they grin and bear it. But the situation is not so good as it is brought about by the war warrants this rise, and I hope the new committee will make this clear. These persons are taking advantage of the national crisis to line their own pockets. I want to see them dragged into the light of day."

To the Members of Congress:

In view of our energetic efforts to show the unwisdom of a Government armor plant, we have been asked some pertinent questions:

QUESTION 1: IF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMOR IS UNPROFITABLE, WHY DO YOU SEEK TO CONTINUE IT?

Answer: The fact is that armor is the least profitable feature of steel manufacture.

Our armor making machinery is useless for any other purpose. \$7,000,000 of our investment is devoted to armor making plant. If a Government plant is built, ours will be rendered useless and valueless, and the whole of our investment will be sacrificed.

We are confident the Government would not ask us to make armor at less than the actual manufacturing cost.

Any return, therefore, however small, on the cost of our plant; any payment toward taxes, insurance and depreciation; any contribution toward the administrative expenses; is better than the loss of the whole plant.

QUESTION 2: IF YOU ARE WILLING TO MANUFACTURE AT THE GOVERNMENT'S OWN PRICE, WHY NOT SELL YOUR PLANT TO THE GOVERNMENT AT A FAIR VALUATION?

Answer: Our armor plant is but one of many elements in steel making works, where 25,000 men are employed. Armor making represents only about three per cent of our gross business.

The same power house which serves other plants also serves the armor works. The entire process of making armor is interwoven with our other steel making activities.

That is one method of economical production a Government plant would not enjoy.

But that fact makes it physically impossible to separate the armor plant from our works as a whole, and sell the plant separately to the Government or anyone else.

But the Government can make use of our investment without spending \$11,000,000 of the people's money, upon terms which the Federal Trade Commission shall find to be economical.

In other words, we offer—without risk to the Government—to place our facilities as completely and effectively at the service of the Nation as if the Government became the actual owner.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company